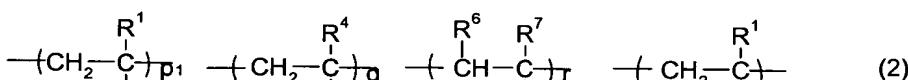
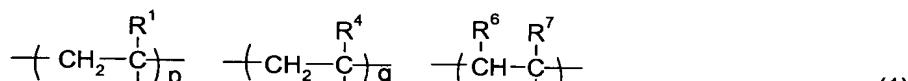


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. **(Previously Presented)** A method for preparing a polymer comprising recurring units of the following general formula (2) and having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of about 1,000 to 500,000 and a molecular weight dispersity (Mw/Mn) of 1.0 to 1.3, said method comprising the step of effecting deblocking reaction on a polymer comprising recurring units of the following general formula (1) and having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of about 1,000 to 500,000 and a molecular weight dispersity (Mw/Mn) of 1.0 to 1.3 in the presence of an acid catalyst,



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> each are hydrogen or methyl,

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  each are a straight or branched alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , taken together, may form a ring,

$R^5$  is hydrogen, a hydroxyl group, straight or branched alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, substitutable alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, halogen atom or acid labile group,

$R^6$  and  $R^7$  each are hydrogen, a methyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, cyano group or halogen atom,

$R^8$  is a tertiary alkyl group of 4 to 20 carbon atoms,

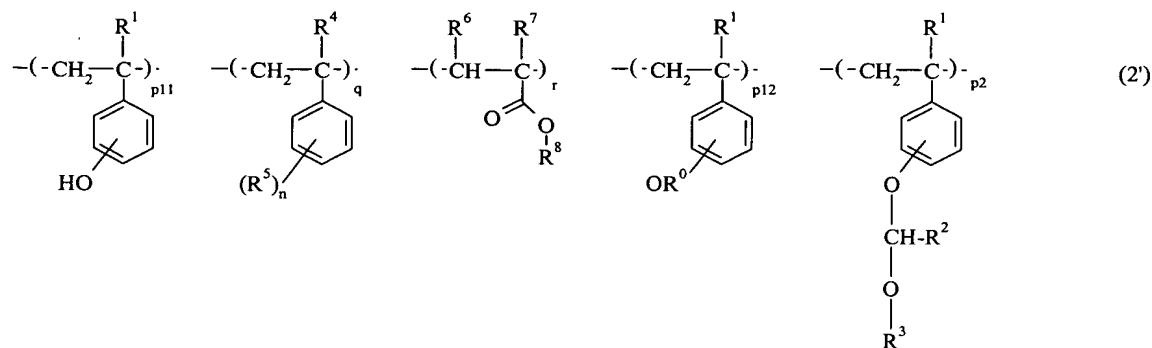
n is 0 or a positive integer of 1 to 4,

p is a positive number, q and r each are 0 or a positive number, q and r are not equal to 0 at the same time,

$p_1$  is a positive number,  $p_2$  is 0 or a positive number, and  $p_1+p_2 = p$ .

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (1) has been produced by an anionic polymerization process.

3. (Original) A method for preparing a polymer comprising recurring units of the following general formula (2'), said method comprising the step of introducing acid labile groups into phenolic hydroxyl groups on the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2) prepared by the method of claim 1,



wherein  $\text{R}^0$  is an acid labile group, p11 is 0 or a positive number, p12 is a positive number,  $\text{p11+p12} = \text{p1}$ ,  $\text{R}^1$  to  $\text{R}^8$ , n, p1, p2, q and r are as defined above.

**4. (Original)** A resist composition comprising the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2) obtained by the method of claim 1.

**5. (Previously Presented)** A chemically amplified positive resist composition comprising

- (A) an organic solvent,
- (B) the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2) obtained by the method of claim 1 as a base resin, and
- (C) a photoacid generator.

**6. (Previously Presented)** A chemically amplified positive resist composition comprising

- (A) an organic solvent,

(B) the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2) obtained by the method of claim 1 as a base resin,

(C) a photoacid generator, and

(D) a dissolution inhibitor.

7. **(Original)** The resist composition of claim 5 further comprising (E) a basic compound.

8. **(Previously Presented)** A chemically amplified positive resist composition comprising

(A) an organic solvent,

(B) the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2') obtained by the method of claim 3 as a base resin, and

(C) a photoacid generator.

9. **(Previously Presented)** A chemically amplified positive resist composition comprising

(A) an organic solvent,

(B) the polymer comprising recurring units of formula (2') obtained by the method of claim 3 as a base resin,

(C) a photoacid generator, and

(D) a dissolution inhibitor.

10. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein further comprising synthesizing the polymer (2) is synthesized by heat polymerizing an alkoxyalkoxystyrene monomer, a (meth)acrylic tertiary ester monomer and optionally, a styrene or styrene derivative monomer in an organic solvent in the presence of a radical initiator, and subjecting the resulting polymer (1) to acid hydrolysis in an organic solvent for deblocking the acetal protective groups, thereby producing a polymer (2).

11. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 10, wherein the organic solvent used during polymerization is toluene, benzene, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether or dioxane.

12. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 10, wherein the radical initiator is 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile, 2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), dimethyl-2,2-azobis(2-methylpropionate), benzoyl peroxide or lauroyl peroxide.

13. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 10, wherein the polymerization temperature is about 50°C – 80°C and the reaction time is about 2 – 100 hours.

14. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 10, wherein the acid hydrolysis is conducted with a catalyst comprising an oxalic acid, an acetic acid, or a pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate.

15. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 10, wherein the acid hydrolysis reaction the reaction temperature is about -20°C – 100°C and the reaction time is usually about 0.2 – 100 hours.

16. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein further comprising synthesizing the polymer (2) is synthesized by polymerizing living anion polymerization by reacting an alkoxyalkoxystyrene monomer, a (meth)acrylic tertiary ester monomer and optionally, a styrene or styrene derivative monomer, by living anion polymerization in an organic solvent, and subjecting the resulting polymer (1) to acid hydrolysis in an organic solvent for deblocking the acetal protective groups, thereby producing a polymer (2).

17. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 16, wherein the organic solvent is hexane, cyclohexane, toluene, benzene, diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran.

18. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 16, further comprising adding an anionic species to the solvent, which is an organometallic compound or an alkylated lanthanoid compound.

19. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 16, wherein the polymerization temperature is -100°C –30°C.

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**20. (Previously Presented)** A method according to claim 1, wherein polymer (1) has a weight average molecular weight of 2,000 – 30,000.

**21. (Previously Presented)** A method according to claim 1, wherein r is a positive number.